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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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CROP PROSPECTS.

Crop conditions in Europe show slight deterioration but remain above average, according to a radiogram received by United States Department of Agriculture, June 18, from the International Institute. Condition of crops in Austria is above average. Growth of winter wheat is vigorous but development of spring wheat has been delayed by cold; condition of rye is less favorable than wheat. Spring crop conditions in Belgium are above average although weather has been cold and excessive rainfall is reported. Growth in Latvia has been retarded. Conditions in Lithuania are favorable. Rumanian conditions are average and weather favorable after relief from drought. Switzerland conditions are good. Drought and cold in Czechoslovakia retard plant growth but condition is reported as average.

Growth of potatoes and sugar beets in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and United Kingdom delayed by cold wet weather during May. A large decrease in the potato acreage of the United Kingdom is reported.

Cotton in Egypt is making irregular progress and resowings are general. Conditions in Sudan are favorable.

Condition of German grain crops June 1, 1923 continues above average and better than last year. The condition of grains in Germany continues favorable and for most crops better than the conditions reported on the same date last year, according to a cablegram received June 16, from the Representative of the United States Department of Agriculture in Berlin. The condition of sugar beets and potatoes is less favorable than was reported June 1, 1922.

Crop prospects in France and Italy are less promising than was previously reported because of unfavorable weather conditions and some damage by hailstorms, reports Broomhall, June 1, page 585.

An estimate of the 1923 wheat acreage of Rumania is 6,257,000 acres, according to a cablegram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, June 16, from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of 291,000 acres or 4 per cent as compared with 6,548,000 acres in 1922.

The Agricultural outlook in England and Wales as of June 1 is favorable as reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The acreages of barley and oats were about the same as in 1922. The wheat acreage was slightly less.

The outturn of wheat and barley in Egypt promises to be slightly above average, reports Broomhall, May 29, page 555. The harvesting of wheat was reported to be general at this time and the harvesting of barley was nearing completion.

CROP PROSPECTS, -CONT'D.

Estimates of production of wheat and barley in Algeria and Morocco 1923 are much larger than estimates for 1922. The production of wheat in Algeria for 1923, excluding the Department of Algier, is estimated to be 27,668,000 bushels, according to a radiogram received by the United States Department of Agriculture, June 15, from the International Institute. The production reported for 1922 was 18,233,000 bushels. The production of barley was 33,142,000 bushels or 13,337,000 bushels more than last year's crop of 19,805,000 bushels.

The forecast of the wheat crop of Morocco amounts to 23,320,000 bushels as compared with 12,894,000 bushels last year. The production of barley is estimated to be 32,077,000 bushels as against 27,230,000 bushels in 1922.

The low production estimates of 1922 were due to drought.

Crops in Tunis are reported to be promising by Broomhall May 30, and it is stated that yields may exceed expectations. Barley harvesting was in progress on this date.

AGRICULTURE IN AUSTRIA.

Austria is not primarily an agricultural country. It is estimated that of a total population of nearly six and one-half million people, only about 30 per cent are engaged in agriculture. A small number of the people are engaged in lumbering, forestry and fishing and the remainder live in cities and follow commercial or industrial pursuits.

The general character of the country and climatic conditions are not conducive to a very high degree of agricultural development. It will be necessary, however, for Austria to increase her crop and live-stock production in order to cut down the unfavorable balance of trade brought about by the necessity of feeding her commercial and industrial population.

The Austrian farmer has always operated under difficulties. The land is in general mountainous and a large portion of the soil is low in plant food. This accounts chiefly for the great dropping off in yield per acre when the supply of commercial fertilizers was shut off by the outbreak of the war. However, even with the use of commercial fertilizers the yield per acre cannot be brought up to a higher standard than in Switzerland, since most of Austria's till lands are located in the highlands more than 2,600 feet above sea level. Other things being equal this limits Austria's production per acre to about two-thirds that of Germany.

Another drawback to effective agriculture is the "strip system" of land tenure which arose out of an ancient law that the heirs of a deceased should share equally in each piece of land of which he died possessed. This resulted in the parcellation of the land into minute strips. Only recently the Imperial Austrian Government began a campaign to remedy this system of land tenure so wasteful of time and energy and great progress was being made when the war opened. It is only by doing away with this absurd system of land tenure that Austria can bring her production up to the maximum.

AGRICULTURE IN AUSTRIA, -CONT'D.

After the war more than 400,000 acres passed out of cultivation due to economic causes, high cost of labor, low farm price of cereals, shortage of draught animals, lack of fertilizer, etc. There has been a loss of 643,000 acres of cereals and a gain of 334,000 acres of forage crops. This indicates an increase in animal industry.

Production of field crops and animal products can be materially increased in Austria, and imports somewhat reduced, but with an increasing population and the higher standard of living demanded by the common people since the war it is probable that the plans of the government effecting reduction of imports of foods cannot be fully realized. For the next five years at least it will be necessary to import yearly more than 350,000 tons of flour, 600,000 tons of potatoes, 120,000 tons of meat and large quantities of other food products.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND PRICE NOTES.

The dairy industry of New Zealand by the last of June will complete another record year. The movement of butter and cheese into grading stores indicates a decrease in cheese production, but the increased production of butter has been considerably more than sufficient to compensate the decrease in cheese output.

The price of butter in Hamburg, according to a report of the United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin, May 22, for the past three weeks has remained steady at 9,000 marks, the equivalent of about 18 cents per pound.

The general trend of the British oils and fats market is at present downward according to the Yorkshire Observer, May 23, 1923. There are no indications to show an all-round improvement in the immediate future. The excess of imports over exports of oils, fats and oil seeds (converting the latter to their oil equivalent), excluding butter, lard and margarine during the first four months of 1923 amounted to 66,995 tons and including butter, lard and margarine to 104,674 tons. The good demand existing during the early part of the year attracted supplies which were now arriving in large quantities.

Prices for Chilean nitrates to prevail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, have recently been fixed by the Board of Directors of the Chilean Nitrate Producers Association, reports Consul Richard Butrick from Iquique under date of May 5. Prices for delivery F.A.S. Chilean Nitrate ports from July 16 to 31 are fixed at 19s 3d per quintal. (\$2.12 per 100 pounds at par.) Prices then gradually rise during the rest of the year to 20s 11d per quintal. (\$2.50 per 100 pounds). for delivery from June 1 to 15, 1924. Deliveries from June 16 to 30, 1924, will be made at 19s 3d per quintal (\$2.12 per 100 pounds.) These prices are slightly above those in force during 1923.

WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1921-22 AND 1922-23.

	1921-22.	1922-23.
World production including revisions	20,196,660	20,474,755
New Estimates received	None	None

SUGAR BEET PROSPECTS IN GERMANY, 1923-24.

On the basis of an inquiry answered by 260 of last year's 267 sugar manufacturers, the association of the German Sugar Industry estimates the number of manufacturers of raw sugar working during the 1923-24 campaign, at 267 as last year, and the sugar beet area at 848,838 acres as against 898,923 acres last year, which is a decrease of 5.57 per cent. South Germany has experienced the strongest decrease amounting to 3.37 per cent and the Free State of Saxony the largest increase amounting to 7.1 per cent. The results of seven manufacturers which did not answer have been estimated and the figures for South Germany have been given as a whole.

Source: Report of United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin.

CUBAN SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The total Cuban sugar production up to June 9, 1923 as estimated by Willett and Gray amounts to 3,978,000 short tons as compared to 3,943,000 short tons to the same date last year. The actual production of the 173 centrals which have finished grinding since the beginning of the season amounts to 3,655,772 short tons as compared to 3,748,597 short tons for the same centrals during the 1921-22 campaign. Two centrals finished grinding during the week leaving nine now at work against thirty at this time last year.

Source: Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, June 14, page 308.

ACREAGE OF ALL WHEAT, 1922 AND 1923, ALL COUNTRIES REPORTING.

Item	Acreage		Percentage change from 1922	
	1922	1923	Decrease	Increase
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Estimates previously received and unrevised, 18 countries	a: 163,606,000	164,102,000	---	.3
Estimates recently received:				
Bulgaria	2,226,000	2,259,000	....	1.5
Rumania	6,548,000	6,257,000	4.4	---
Total 20 countries	172,380,000	172,618,000	....	.1

a Acreage harvested or to be harvested United States, Canada, and India.

Sources: Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture Bulletins and cables.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour through the United States in transit, July-May 1922 and 1923 and May 26 to June 16, 1923.

Commodity	Unit	11 mos., July-May : 1923				
		1922-23, Week end-: Week end-: Week end-				
		1921-1922.	Preliminary.	ing June 2	ing June 9	ing June 16
Exports:		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley	Bu.	:	:	147	52	50
Corn	"	164,739	95,428	332	344	299
Oats	"	9,260	18,603	121	18	17
Rye	"	24,950	47,814	831	941	336
Wheat	"	194,315	139,503	3,386	2,664	2,155
Wheat flour	Bbls.	14,865	13,916	163	123	161
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bu.	78,572	109,751	906	686	674
Wheat flour	Bbls.	2,335	3,092	(1)	(1)	10
Exports from Canada ...		July- April	July- April			
Wheat	Bu.	119,130	192,511			
Wheat flour	Bbls.	6,337	9,165			

(1) Less than 500.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.

RECORD BUTTER PRODUCTION CONTINUES IN NEW ZEALAND.

A report recently made by K. de G. MacVitty, American Consul at Auckland, New Zealand, at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture indicates that the dairy industry of New Zealand is about completing another record year.

The quantity of butter received at the Farmers' Freezing Company's grading stores so far this season, that is, from July, 1922, to April, 1923, inclusive, totalled 1,331,955 boxes compared with 1,026,047 boxes for the corresponding period of last season, an increase of 355,908 boxes or 35 per cent. The corresponding movement of cheese shows a falling off of 29 per cent, from 133,401 crates to 95,207 crates. This increased movement of butter and decreased movement of cheese indicates, of course, a considerable net increase in dairy production as more than twice the quantity of milk is required to produce a pound of butter than is required to produce a pound of cheese. The monthly output of butter in New Zealand, according to this report, was still being maintained through April at record figures although stormy weather during April had caused a rather marked falling off in that month as compared with March. The production in May is expected under these circumstances to be nearly as great as in April. As a considerable number of factories will be operated through the winter (our spring and summer) this should mean a considerable addition to the total butter production for the seasonal year ending June 30.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN EGYPT IN 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

Live Stock.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Buffaloes	585,309	645,547	616,487
Camels	125,141	145,008	130,640
Cattle	561,515	595,964	584,823
Donkeys	573,750	622,579	613,726
Goats	387,417	424,418	394,864
Horses	32,789	33,609	34,942
Mules	19,731	19,135	20,892
Sheep	930,269	986,121	941,695

Source: Monthly Agricultural Statistics, December 31, 1922, page 28.

CROP CONDITIONS IN GERMANY JUNE 1 AVERAGE 1911-20,
1921, 1922, AND 1923.

Crop.	June 1. Average, 1911-20.	June 1, 1921.	June 1, 1922.	June 1, 1923.
Winter Wheat	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.5
Spring "	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
Spelt	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5
Winter Rye	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Spring "	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7
Winter Barley	...	...	...	2.7
Spring "	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Oats	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Potatoes	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9
Clover	2.8	2.8	3.4	...
Luzerne	2.6	2.5	2.7	...
Sugar Beets	...	2.6	2.7	2.9
Fodder Beets	...	...	2.6	2.6
Irrigated Meadows	2.2	2.7	2.6	...
Hay from non-irrigated meadows	2.7	3.1	3.0	...

1 = very good. 2 = good. 3 = average. 4 = poor. 5 = bad.

Source: Compiled from official sources.

A COMMERCIAL ESTIMATE OF CARRYOVER OF EGYPTIAN COTTON
AUGUST 1, 1922 AND AUGUST 1, 1923.

Item.	Bales of 478 Pounds.
Stocks in Alexandria, August 31, 1922	269,377
Stock in Interior, August 31, 1922	186,492
Total Carryover, August 31, 1922	455,869
Stock in Alexandria, May 18, 1923	352,263
Estimated stock Interior, May 18, 1923	20,721
Total Available, May 18, 1923	372,984
Probable exports, estimated, May 18, 1923	
to August 31, 1923	227,935
Carryover August 31, 1923	145,049

Source: The Commercial Company of Egypt, Weekly Report, Alexandria, May 18, 1923.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF APPLES IN CANADA, 1921 AND 1922.

	1921.	1922.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
New Brunswick	33,000	25,000
Nova Scotia	2,036,000	1,891,832
Quebec	35,200	112,500
Ontario	885,065	809,500
British Columbia	1,057,483	1,000,000
Total	4,046,813	3,838,852

Source: Department of Agriculture, Fruit Branch. Fruit and Vegetable Crop Report, No. 1, June 1923, pages 4 and 5.

PRODUCTION OF MAPLE SUGAR AND MAPLE SYRUP IN QUEBEC, CANADA
FOR THE YEARS 1918-1922.

Year	Production Maple Sugar.	Production Maple Syrup.
	Pounds.	Gallons.
1918	10,173,622	1,928,201
1919	12,353,667	1,470,275
1920	15,615,141	1,449,649
1921	12,285,514	1,375,635
1922	9,016,650	1,575,074

Source: Canada Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March 1923, page 99.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

General Character of Country.

The Austrian Republic consists of what is left of the Old Austrian Kingdom after segregating from it the territories that were ceded to Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Italy. To this residuary part of the Old Kingdom has been added Burgenland, 1,660 square miles, recently ceded to Austria by Hungary. In all, the republic comprises 32,432 square miles and has a population of nearly 6-1/2 million people.

The following figures give a comparison in area and population between the Austrian Republic and several of the other small European countries in 1920-21.

Area and Population, 1920-21.

Country.	Area.	Population.	
		Total.	Per square mile.
	Square Miles.	Number.	Number.
Austria	32,432	6,428,000	197
Bavaria	29,344	6,900,000	235
Belgium	11,197	7,400,000	661
Holland	13,127	6,600,000	503
Switzerland	15,830	3,700,000	234

Source: Wirtschaftskraft Osterreichs Wien, 1921, page 5.

Austria's situation is similar to that of Switzerland. Lying in the center of Europe, the country is distinctly mountainous in character and its agricultural production is not sufficient to meet the domestic consumption requirements of the population. It has always been necessary for Austria to import large quantities of food stuffs and to cover the balance of trade by industrial and commercial activities.

TABLE I.
Republic of Austria.
POPULATION 1910 AND 1920 AND OCCUPATION IN 1910.

Country.	Population.				Loss.	
	1910.		1920.			
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Austria,						
without	6,354,919	95.5	6,131,445	95.4	- 223,474	- 3.5
Burgenland						
Burgenland ...	<u>a</u> 296,891	4.5	<u>a</u> 296,787	4.6	- 104	...
Total	6,651,810	100.0	6,428,232	100.0	- 223,578	- 3.4

Occupations of the Inhabitants, 1910 b

	:	Agriculture	:	Lumbering, Fores-	:		:
Country.	:	Gardening, Etc.	:	try, Fishing,	:	All other Callings.	:
	:		:	Hunting, Etc.	:		:

	:	Number	:	Per Cent	:	Number	:
	:		:		:		:
	:		:		:		:
Austria	:		:		:		:
without	:	1,832,410	:	28.8	:	76,425	:
Burgenland	:		:		:	1.2	:
	:		:		:	4,446,084	:
	:		:		:		:
Burgenland....	:	175,618	:	59.2	:	119,700	:
	:		:		:		:
Total.....	:	2,008,028	:	30.2	:	77,948	:
	:		:		:	1.2	:
	:		:		:	4,565,834	:
	:		:		:		:
	:		:		:		:

a Provisional figures.

b At the extraordinary census of 1920 the occupation of the inhabitants was not taken.

Source: Unpublished data supplied by Court Councilor Thalmayer.

The place of agriculture among the other activities of Austria is indicated by the table above. In this table the statistics for Burgenland (recently ceded to Austria by Hungary) are recorded separately.

TABLE II.

AUSTRIA UTILIZATION OF THE LAND.

Classification.	Austria without Burgenland.		
	Pre-war.	1920.	1921.
	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Cereals	2,823,110	2,080,691	2,204,687
Legumes	37,852	21,463	18,362
Industrial plants	20,353	21,745	23,536
Tubers, roots, etc.	599,615	415,541	457,894
Vegetables	45,861	45,536	48,390
Forage plants	827,181	781,033	856,113
Other Crops	a 193,025	a 224,080	
Fallow	160,320	521,544	319,006
Total plow land	4,514,292	4,080,638	4,152,068
Drop from pre-war		433,654	362,224
Percent of drop.....		9.6	8.0
Plow land	4,514,292		4,152,068
Natural meadows	2,195,308		2,433,021
Vegetable gardens	190,672		226,035
Fruit gardens			
Vineyards	108,998		86,349
Pastures	3,137,762		3,282,116
Forests	7,512,385		7,557,106
Lakes, marshes, reeds, etc.			
Unproductive	2,025,523		1,992,992
Total Statistical area	19,684,940		19,681,297

a. Green manure etc.

Source: Aubaufachen und Ernteergebnisse, im Gebiete der Republik.

Osterreich, 1918, 1920 and 1921.

Comparing 1921 with pre-war areas there has been a great drop in cereals (600,000 acres), and a 142,000 acre decrease in tubers and roots. There has been an increase in fallow land and in crops sown for green manure with a net loss of 362,000 acres under plow.

As in all other regions of south eastern Europe there has been an increase in meadows and pastures indicating increased activity in animal industry.

The great differences between pre-war agriculture and that of 1921 is the 362,000 acre drop in tilled land and the 382,000 acre increase in meadows and pastures.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

AREA SEEDED IN 1920 AND 1921 COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD,
1904-1913.

Crop.			:Decrease 1920:		:Decrease 1921	
			:compared with:		:compared with	
			: average, :		: average,	
	: Average :		: 1904-1913. :		: 1904-1913.	
	:1904-1913:	1920. <u>a</u>	-----	1921. <u>a</u>	-----	
			: Per :		: Per	
			: Area. :Cent :		: Area. :Cent	
			-----		-----	
	: Acres :	Acres :	Acres :	Acres :	Acres :	
Wheat	: 463,300:	371,300:	92,000:	19.9:	377,700:	85,600: 18.5
Rye.....	:1,010,700:	728,700:	282,000:	27.9:	773,600:	237,100: 23.5
Total bread						
cereals...	:1,474,000:	1,100,000:	374,000:	25.4:	1,151,300:	322,700: 21.9
Barley	: 331,100:	240,000:	91,100:	27.5:	266,400:	64,700: 19.5
Oats	: 805,500:	627,900:	177,600:	22.0:	604,200:	141,300: 17.5
Corn	: 113,700:	102,300:	11,400:	10.0:	112,300:	1,400: 1.2
Total fodder						
cereals...	:1,250,300:	970,200:	280,100:	22.4:	1,042,900:	207,400: 16.6
Total.....	:2,724,300:	2,070,200:	654,100:	24.0:	2,194,200:	530,100: 19.5

a. Burgenland not included as at the time of collecting these statistics the frontiers of this district were not fully determined.

Source: Data furnished by Court Counsilar Thalmayer.

In comparing the crop years 1920 and 1921 with the pre-war period it is seen from the above table that in 1921 there was considerable improvement over 1920:

From a comparison of the 1922 areas given in the following table with the 1921 areas directly it appears that in 1922 this district of Burgenland produced a surplus of cereals with the exception of corn which was imported in relatively large quantities for fattening steers and swine for the Austrian and German markets.

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.

(Including Burgenland).

Comparison of the 1922 crop year with the pre-war average.

Crop.	Area Seeded.			
	Pre-war		Decrease 1922 compared	
	Average. <u>a</u>	1922.	with pre-war average.	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Per Cent
Wheat	588,800	453,700	135,100	22.9
Rye	1,096,200	830,900	265,300	24.2
Total Bread Cereal	1,685,000	1,284,600	400,400	23.8
Barley	413,900	309,100	104,800	25.3
Oats	856,200	703,500	152,700	17.8
Corn	158,300	148,500	9,800	6.2
Total fodder Cereals	1,428,400	1,161,100	267,300	18.7
Total	3,113,400	2,445,700	667,700	21.4

a. Austria without Burgenland, 1904-13, Burgenland 1911-15.

Source: Unpublished data supplied by Court Councilor Thalmayer and Magyar Statisztikai Evkonyo; 1922 data from International Institute of Agriculture.

The 1922 Statistics of Austria cannot be compared directly with those of 1921 because in 1922 the areas seeded to cereals in Burgenland were included with those of the rest of Austria. If we add to the Austrian pre-war average in the foregoing table the Hungarian pre-war average for the territory comprised within the present boundaries of Burgenland we can compare the 1922 records to this combined pre-war average and thus get an approximate percentage of the drop below pre-war which is comparable with the 1921 drop.

TABLE III.

AREA OF CROPS IN AUSTRIA IN 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH
THE AVERAGE OF 1904-13. a.

Crop.	: 1904-13 <u>b</u> :	: 1919. <u>c</u> :	: 1920. <u>c</u> :	: 1921. <u>c</u> :	: 1922. <u>d</u> :
	: average :				
	: Acres. :	: Acres. :	: Acres. :	: Acres. :	: Acres. :
Wheat	459,317:	370,776:	371,250:	377,742:	380,074
Speltz	<u>e</u> 418:	457:	452:	445:	.....
Rye	960,035:	716,679:	714,084:	758,350:	758,024
Wheat & rye mixed	<u>e</u> 15,271:	14,757:	14,618:	15,293:	.....
Barley.....	311,114:	232,573:	239,979:	266,401:	310,251
Oats	804,862:	606,050:	627,866:	604,188:	656,678
Corn	121,914:	105,957:	102,265:	112,250:	112,366
Total Cereals	: 2,657,242:	: 2,045,249:	: 2,070,514:	: 2,194,669:	
Potatoes.....	: 367,023:	: 239,351:	: 291,168:	: 327,220:	: 316,755
Sugar Beets	: 32,953:	: 13,279:	: 18,080:	: 18,995:	: 22,093
Fodder Roots	: 119,604:	: 82,045:	: 101,827:	: 106,705:	:
Clover.....	: 460,930:	: 423,077:	: 394,680:	: 424,367:	: 416,522
Natural meadows....	: 2,276,678:	: 2,400,060:	: 2,377,104:	: 2,417,565:	: 2,740,905
Artificial meadows..	: 301,309:	: 337,944:	: 321,435:	: 319,006:	
Total Forage	: 3,158,521:	: 3,243,126:	: 3,195,046:	: 3,267,643:	

a The areas for 1904-13, 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 do not include Burgenland.

b Furnished by Austrian Ministry of Agriculture through Court Councilor Doctor Thalmayer, except as noted (e)

c Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse im Gebiete der Republik Österreich published 1920, 1921, and 1922.

d Report of U. S. Consul C. H. Foster, Vienna, March 18, 1923.

e Calculated from Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbau Ministeriums für das Jahr 1913.

Table IV.

PRODUCTION OF CROPS IN AUSTRIA IN 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922 COMPARED WITH
THE AVERAGE OF 1904-13. ^a

Crop.	: 1904-13 ^b :	: 1919 ^c :	: 1920 ^c :	: 1921 ^c :	: 1922
	: Average. :	: Final. :	: Final. :	: Prelim-inary. :	: Prelim-inary. ^d
	: Bushels. :	: Bushels. :	: Bushels. :	: Bushels. :	: Bushels.
Wheat	: 9,321,784:	: 5,113,610 :	: 5,434,218:	: 6,529,853 :	: 6,091,861
Speltz	: ^e 6,559:	: 16,143 :	: 12,550:	: 17,835 :	:
Rye	: 21,758,615:	: 9,035,065 :	: 10,097,903:	: 13,161,096 :	: 12,939,625
Wheat & rye mixed .	: ^e 363,048:	: 159,845 :	: 165,041:	: 210,250 :	:
Barley	: 7,729,379:	: 3,821,647 :	: 4,423,750:	: 5,481,127 :	: 5,190,065
Oats	: 25,173,776:	: 13,521,197 :	: 16,003,097:	: 19,000,056 :	: 16,998,520
Corn	: 2,708,509:	: 2,115,455 :	: 2,128,608:	: 2,520,748 :	: 2,638,221
Total Cereals ..	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes	: 44,529,245:	: 20,021,593 :	: 24,707,015:	: 30,606,649 :	: 34,290,477
	: Short tons:	: Short tons :	: Short tons:	: Short tons :	: Short tons
Sugar beets	: 276,236:	: 82,883 :	: 143,779:	: 103,391 :	: 134,282
Fodder roots	: 1,233,804:	: 460,255 :	: 646,532:	: 584,786 :	:
Hay, clover, etc...	: 768,744:	: 603,867 :	: 562,045:	: 520,107 :	: 469,434
Natural meadows ...	: 3,400,044:	: 2,463,599 :	: 3,128,386:	: 2,762,347 :	: 2,554,086
Artificial meadows	: 356,263:	: 345,275 :	:	:	:
Total Forage ...	:	:	:	:	:

^a The production for 1904-13, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 do not include Burgenland.

^b Furnished by Austrian Ministry of Agriculture through Court Councilor Doctor Thalmayer, except as noted (e)

^c Anbauflächen und Ernteergebnisse im Gebiete der Republik Österreich published 1920, 1921, and 1922.

^d Report of U. S. Consul C. E. Foster, Vienna, March 18, 1923.

^e Calculated from Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbau Ministeriums für das Jahr 1913.

TABLE V.
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.
MANNER IN WHICH FIELD CROPS (DOMESTIC PRODUCTION) ARE UTILIZED.

Field Crops.	: Before the War : (1904 - 1913).		: During the War : (1914 - 1918).		: After the War : (1919 - 1921).	
	: Per : Cent.	: Tons.	: Per : Cent.	: Tons.	: Per : Cent.	: Tons.
Bread Cereals:						
Yield		888,895		591,869		459,020
Less seed ...		131,804		117,325		97,840
Difference ..		757,091		474,544		361,180
Flour	70	534,174	80	379,579	75	270,885
Bran	15	113,608	10	47,447	15	54,177
Screening, etc.	10	75,339	5	23,724	5	18,059
Fodder Cereals ^a :						
Yield		665,238		520,109		430,669
Less seed ...		112,553		104,167		87,853
Difference ..		552,685		415,942		342,816
For human consumption ..		22,046		44,092		33,069
Bran, etc. ...	20	4,409	20	8,818	20	6,614
Industrial ..		33,069		11,023		22,046
Animal feed ..		494,161		352,009		281,087
Beans, Peas, etc.						
Yield		18,739		12,687		8,488
Less seed ...		3,836		2,932		1,786
Difference ..		14,903		9,755		6,702
For human consumption ..	70	10,432	80	7,804	70	4,691
Animal feed ..	30	4,471	20	1,951	30	2,011
Potatoes:						
Yield		1,335,877		1,130,894		751,791
Seed		222,826		312,392		254,852
Difference ..		1,036,051		818,502		496,939
For human consumption ..	70	725,236	85	695,728	80	397,551
Animal feed ..	20	207,210	15	122,774	15	74,541
Industrial: ..						
Starch, alcohol, etc. ..	10	103,605		.....	5	24,847

^a Includes barley, oats, and corn.

TABLE V
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA.
ESTIMATES OF MANNER IN WHICH FIELD CROPS (DOMESTIC PRODUCTION)
WILL BE UTILIZED.

Field Crops.	Estimate, 1922- 1926.		Estimate possible production and use.	
	Per Cent.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Tons.
Bread Cereals:				
Yield		1,140,881		1,697,542
Less seed		152,117		176,368
Difference		988,764		1,521,174
Flour	70	692,135	70	1,064,822
Bran	15	148,315	15	228,176
Screening, etc.	10	98,876	10	152,117
Fodder Cereals: <u>a</u>				
Yield		877,431		1,302,919
Less seed		125,001		147,708
Difference		752,430		1,155,211
For human consumption		55,115		66,138
Bran, etc.	20	11,023	20	13,228
Industrial		55,115		88,184
Animal feed		631,177		987,661
Beans, Peas, Etc.:				
Yield		29,101		41,336
Less seed		4,850		5,512
Difference		24,251		35,824
For human consumption	70	16,976	70	25,077
Animal feed	30	7,275	30	10,747
Potatoes:				
Yield		1,818,795		2,722,681
Seed		363,759		418,874
Difference		1,455,036		2,303,807
For human consumption	60	873,022	60	1,382,284
Animal feed	30	436,510	30	691,142
Industrial, Starch, alcohol, etc.	10	145,504	10	230,381

a. Includes barley, oats, and corn.

TABLE V, -CONTINUED.

MANNER IN WHICH FIELD CROPS (DOMESTIC PRODUCTION) ARE UTILIZED.

Field Crops.	Before the War (1904 - 1913).		During the War (1914 - 1918).		After the War (1919 - 1921).	
	Per		Per		Per	
	Cent.	Tons.	Cent.	Tons.	Cent.	Tons.
Sugar beets:						
Yield		276,236		239,442		109,392
Sugar manufac- ture		276,236	94	225,075	90	98,453
Animal feed ...		.....	3	7,183	5	5,470
Industrial:						
Artificial						
coffee, beer,						
marmalade ....		.....	3	7,183	5	5,470
Sugar	12	33,148	12	27,009	12	11,814
Pulp, etc. ...	50	138,118		112,538		49,227

ESTIMATES OF MANNER IN WHICH FIELD CROPS (DOMESTIC PRODUCTION) WILL BE UTILIZED.

Field Crops.	Estimate 1922- 1926.		Estimate possible production and use.	
	Per		Per	
	Cent.	Tons.	Cent.	Tons.
Sugar Beets:				
Yield		485,012		744,053
Sugar manufacture	95	460,761	95	706,850
Animal feed .....		.....		.....
Industrial: artificial coffee,				
beer, marmalade		24,251	5	37,203
Sugar	12	55,291	12	84,822
Pulp, etc.		230,381	50	353,425

Source: Data supplied by Court Councilor Doctor Thalmayer.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC IN 1910 AND 1920.

Table VI shows that there was a total loss of 66,395 horses. Of this number, 22,479 were from the city of Vienna, and 31,102 from the two districts of Upper and Lower Austria. The rest of the country suffered but little.

The table shows that there has been a loss of 11.5 per cent of the cows formerly held in the Republic. This loss was confined largely to three districts, 58,000 from Lower Austria, 25,000 from Upper Austria, and 23,000 from Steiermark - all districts easily accessible to the requisition commission. The cattle statistics of Austria are probably inaccurate, just as they are in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and other countries of the southeast, and the actual number of animals being fed is probably much greater than indicated here. During the war the peasants early learned to hide their cattle from the requisition commission and they have not yet fully recovered from this tendency toward secretiveness. The great gain of 40.6 per cent in young stock speaks well for the future. Austria has increased the number of her sheep 50 per cent. This is due largely to the relaxation of the State Control of Forests, it being easy to drive the flocks into the woods where they obtained fairly good grazing. The increase in goats to 34.7 per cent more than the pre-war number is significant. An increase of 59,000 took place largely in the district of Lower Austria in connection with the cheese industry.

During the last two years horses have been brought in from Hungary, and cattle and swine have continued to increase. It is probable that the total number of live animals in Austria today is not only as great as before the war, but materially exceeds the pre-war total.

TABLE VI.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC IN 1910 AND 1920.
(Includes Burgenland.)

Animal.	1910.	1920.	Difference:	Per Cent of Difference from 1910.
				Per Cent.
Horses	318,662	252,257	- 66,395	- 20.8
Cattle	2,355,878	2,319,955	- 35,923	- 1.5
Cows <u>a</u>	1,172,697	1,037,755	- 134,942	- 11.5
Young stock <u>a</u> ...	401,804	504,976	+ 163,172	+ 40.6
Swine	1,932,268	1,354,020	- 578,248	- 29.9
Sheep	300,783	452,475	+ 151,692	+ 50.4
Goats	239,147	322,203	+ 83,056	+ 34.7

a Included under "cattle".

Source: Data supplied by Court Councilor Doctor Thalmayer.

Before examining Austria's plans for the future development of her live animal industry, it will be well to contrast the pre-war and post-war numbers of her domestic animals per 100 acres as shown in Table VII.

TABLE VII.

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC ON EACH 100 ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS.

Animal.	1910.	1920.	Difference.
Horses	3.05	2.46	- 0.59
Cattle	22.51	22.19	- 0.32
Cows	11.21	9.92	- 1.29
Young stock	3.83	5.40	+ 1.57
Swine	18.50	12.97	- 5.53
Sheep	2.87	4.32	+ 1.45
Goats	2.29	3.09	+ .80

The above losses in horses, cows, and pigs do not seem to be great in comparison with the acreage. As pointed out before, Austria does not produce luxurious forage and the problem is not so much producing sufficient numbers of young stock as it is keeping the animals in feed.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO INCREASE ANIMAL PRODUCTION.

The development of field crop production, cereals, forage, fodder, will go on parallel to the development of Austria's animal industry. Due to the soil conditions of the country, the elevation, climate, etc., it will not be possible for the republic to cover her requirements of bread and meat by local production. It will always be necessary for her to import both cereal and animal products. It is part of the general plan of the Government to develop the pure-bred side of her live stock industry, exporting breeding animals to the south and east and importing the grade stock from these countries for local consumption. Or she may follow the plan of Czechoslovakia and ship to Western Europe her better grades of fat stock and import the coarser eastern animals for food. The general-plan of Austria's scheme to build up her animal industry to more nearly balance internal consumption is brought out in the tables VIII and IX.

TABLE VIII

ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, 1910.

Article.	Before the War, 1910 without Burgenland.				
	Live Meat Animals and Fowls.		Dressed Meat or Finished Products obtained.		
	Stock.	To be slaughter- ed	Per cent: of total	Per head.	Total.
	Number.	Number.	Per cent	Pounds	Tons of 2,000 Pounds.
Meat:					
Beef	2,218,000	510,000	23.5	406	103,616
Veal	1,035,000	509,000	49.2	86	21,881
Horse	298,000	30,000	10.1	485	7,275
Pork	1,839,000	1,043,000	56.7	94	48,942
Mutton and Goats	530,000	158,000	29.9	36	2,835
Fowls	6,028,000	15,580,000	225.9	3	25,794
Wild game and Fish					3,609
Total ...					213,952
Fat:					
Beef		510,000		74	18,849
Horse		30,000		11	165
Pork		1,403,000		15	10,362
Mutton		100,000		17	1,654
Fowl (Goose) ..		1,716,000		00.5	47
Total ...					31,077
Butter					27,998
Eggs	<u>Laying</u> <u>Fowls no.</u>			<u>Per fowl</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Eggs produced</u> <u>Number</u>
	5,000,000			70	350,000,000
Milk:				<u>Gallons</u>	<u>Gallons</u>
Cow's	1,105,000			502	554,757,000
Goat's	234,000			93	21,662,000
Total ..					576,419,000

TABLE VIII - CONT'D.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, 1910-CONT'D.

Use of Milk.	Milk Production.	
	Per Cent.	Quantity.
		Gallons.
Calves	18	104,083,000
Butter	29	167,748,000
Cheese	1	5,812,000
Human food	52	298,776,000
Total	100	576,419,000

Source: Data furnished by Court Councilor Dr. Thalmayer.

TABLE IX.

ESTIMATES OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, 1922-1926.

Estimated for 1922-1926, including Burgenland.					
Article.	Live Meat Animals and Fowls.		Dressed Meat or Finished Products Obtained.		
	Stocks.	To be slaughtered.	Per Cent of total.	Per Head.	Total.
	Number	Number	Per Cent	Pounds	Tons of 2,000 Pounds.
Meat:					
Beef	2,350,000	470,000	20.0	331	77,712
Veal	950,000	285,000	30.0	77	11,023
Horse	270,000	27,000	10.0	485	6,548
Pork	1,500,000	975,000	65.0	86	41,887
Mutton and Goats ...	750,000	225,000	30.0	33	3,726
Fowls	7,000,000	16,500,000	235.7	3	23,644
Wild game and Fish					1,764
Total					166,304

TABLE IX, CONT'D.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION IN REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA, 1910-1926.

: Estimated for 1922-1926, including Burgenland.				
Article.	: Live Meat Animals and Fowls.		: Dressed Meat or Fin- ished Products Obtained.	
	: Stock.		: Per Head.	
	: To be slaughtered.		: Total	
	: <u>Number.</u>		: <u>Pounds.</u>	
	: <u>Number.</u>		: <u>Tons of 2,000 Pounds.</u>	
Fat:				
Beef	470,000	55	12,952	
Horse	27,000	11	149	
Pork	975,000	19	9,138	
Mutton	135,000	33	2,232	
Fowl (Goose)	1,250,000	.01	64	
Total ...			24,535	
Butter			26,014	
	Laying	Per Fowl	Eggs Produced	
	Fowls. No.	Number.	Number.	
Eggs	4,500,000	70	315,000,000	
Milk:		Gallons	Gallons	
Cow's	1,040,000	476	494,526,000	
Goat's	300,000	85	25,360,000	
Total ..			519,886,000	
Use of Milk:	Per Cent			
For Calves..	20		104,083,000	
Butter	30		155,860,000	
Cheese .....	..		.....
Human Food..	50		259,943,000	
Total ..	100		519,886,000	

Note.— "Total tons" are calculated from Dr. Thalmayer's totals. Pounds per head are obtained by dividing "Total tons reduced to pounds" by "number to be slaughtered".

Source: Data furnished by Court Councilor Dr. Thalmayer.

TABLE X.

TOTAL YEARLY REQUIREMENT.

BALANCED AGAINST DOMESTIC PRODUCTION AND AMOUNT OF IMPORT NECESSARY
TO COVER DEFICIT TONS.

Article.	Before the War (1904 - 1913) For 6,355,000 Inhabitants.			
	Requirement.	Domestic Production.		Required
				import.
	Total tons.	Total tons.	Per Cent of requirement.	Total tons.
Flour	1,140,881	530,174	46.5	610,707
Rolled Barley, etc.	35,274	22,045	62.5	13,228
Beans, peas, etc.	62,831	10,432	16.6	52,399
Potatoes	1,092,379	725,236	66.4	367,143
Sugar	146,606	33,148	22.6	113,558
Meat	462,966	213,952	46.2	249,014
Cooking Fat	104,719	31,077	29.7	73,642
Butter	83,775	27,998	33.4	55,777
Milk (gallons)	352,667	298,776	84.7	53,891
Eggs (millions)	662	350	52.9	312

Article.	Estimate for the next five years 1922-1926, for 6,500,000 Inhabitants.			
	Requirement.	Domestic Production.		Required
				Import.
	Total tons.	Total tons.	Per Cent of requirement.	Total tons.
Flour	1,116,630	692,135	62.0	424,495
Rolled Barley, etc.	36,376	55,115	151.5	.....
Beans, Peas, etc.	92,593	16,976	18.3	75,617
Potatoes	1,488,105	878,022	59.0	610,083
Sugar	143,299	55,291	38.6	88,008
Meat	286,598	166,304	58.0	120,294
Cooking Fat	57,320	24,535	42.8	32,785
Butter	57,320	26,014	45.4	31,306
Milk (gallons)	305,116	259,943	85.2	45,173
Eggs (millions)	455	315	69.2	140

Source: Data furnished by Court Councilor Doctor Thalmayer.

RELATIVELY HEAVY FOOD IMPORTS NECESSARY.

Before the war, the Republic of Austria imported 53.5 per cent of the flour; 84.2 per cent of its beans and peas; 53.8 per cent of its meat; 15.3 per cent of its milk and 47.1 per cent of its eggs consumed within the country. During the three-year post-war period terminating in 1921, these percentages of imports had somewhat fallen off although production had decreased. This was due to the fact that the people had reduced their food consumption to about one-third of normal.

When normal food consumption is resumed after at least another four years, it is the aim of the Government to have so increased production that the imports will be reduced to 15.3 per cent of the flour; 73.3 per cent of beans and peas; 15.6 per cent of the potatoes; 46.2 per cent of the sugar; 48.6 per cent of the cooking fat, 59.7 per cent of the butter, and 20.0 per cent of the eggs consumed within the country.

This means that the Austrian Republic through its agricultural reforms expects to so raise production that the amounts of the yearly imports of food stuffs will be greatly reduced below pre-war averages as summarized in the following table:

Article.		:Estimated probable:Estimated minimum to	
		: yearly imports : which imports can	: during the next : possibly be reduced
		: five years. :	: in future. :
Flour	tons	: 350,000	: 200,000
Beans, peas, etc.	"	: 76,000	: 69,000
Potatoes	"	: 615,000	: 255,000
Sugar	"	: 83,000	: 72,000
Meat	"	: 120,000	: 93,000
Cooking fats	"	: 33,000	: 33,000
Butter	"	: 31,000	: 48,000
Eggs, millions	"	: 140	: 120

The figures in the last column take into consideration an increase in population to more than seven millions. But they do not take into consideration the higher standard of living that has been adopted by the Austrian peasants and the working men in the industrial centers. It is too early to predict numerically the effect of this demand for better food. It is certain, however, that the people are eating more meat and that the general effect will be to revise upward most of the figures in the last column.

AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR, BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Countries	Wheat		Wheat Flour	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Germany	285,316	1,486,411	51,850	83,604
Italy	985,802	411,305	590,589	15,076
Netherlands	35,490	125,633	35,567	41,454
Rumania	1,470	21,998	282	48,201
Switzerland	143,248	72,531	58,342	787
Yugoslavia	1,450,763	1,183,393	138,218	180,209
Hungary	51,911	478,398	8,863	431,234
United States ...	1,043,364	3,028,235	1,574,940	215,343
Other countries..	221,561	5,262,086	46,202	258,571
Total	4,218,925	12,069,990	2,504,853	1,274,479

AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF RYE AND RYE FLOUR, BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Countries	Rye		Rye Flour	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>	<u>Barrels</u>
Germany	382,821	245,608	3,414	9
Italy	8	16,322	2	---
Switzerland	34,514	55	7,761	---
Yugoslavia	10,236	331,328	18,715	2,803
Czechoslovakia ...	184,950	10,940	171	174
Hungary	1,441	26,900	17	91,612
United States ...	1,331,882	368,629	1	1
Other countries..	184,811	778,716	1	149
Total	2,130,663	1,778,498	30,082	94,748

Source: Statistische Übersichten über den Auswärtigen Handel Österreichs.

AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF BARLEY AND CORN, BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Countries	Barley		Corn	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Germany	14,633	6,403	446,743	161,975
Italy	129,658	698	4,027	3,618
Netherlands	1,653	230	68,685	1,165
Rumania	7,050	282,147	80,228	383,297
Switzerland	142	73	191,186	20,463
Yugoslavia	284,228	713,464	2,985,241	4,624,865
Czechoslovakia ...	12,502	85,401	4	15,731
Hungary	510	140,828	882	530,257
United States	5,167	---	210,087	250,935
Other countries ..	21,027	100,580	1,131,518	706,607
Total	476,575	1,329,824	5,118,601	6,698,913

AUSTRIA: IMPORTS OF OATS AND POTATOES, BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Countries	Oats		Potatoes	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>
Germany	30,437	38,587	1,141,358	479,607
Netherlands	2,701	---	2,118,712	170,743
Rumania	847	24,822	551	---
Switzerland	1,171	48	122,418	823
Yugoslavia	242,320	436,469	138,317	91,811
Czechoslovakia ...	38,305	30,527	69,831	44,121
Hungary	12,952	272,367	1,007,072	925,054
Other countries ..	2,446	8,028	1,314,886	2,436,105
Total	331,179	811,343	5,913,145	4,148,264

Source: Statistische Übersichten über den Auswärtigen Handel Österreichs.

AUSTRIA: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SUGAR BEETS, BY COUNTRIES,
CALENDAR YEARS 1920 AND 1921.

Countries.	Imports		Exports	
	1920	1921	1920	1921
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Yugoslavia.....	---	---	6	---
Germany	16	1	---	---
Czechoslovakia....	56	20	25,247	22,410
Hungary	3,631	41	1,052	---
Total	3,703	62	26,305	22,410

Source: Statistische Übersichten über den Auswärtigen Handel Österreichs.

WEEKLY WHOLESALE PRICES OF GRANULATED SUGAR IN VIENNA, AUSTRIA,
JANUARY TO APRIL INCLUSIVE, 1923.

Periods.	Wholesale.	
	Crowns per Kilogram.	Cents per Pounds.
January 28 - February 3	8,700	5.5
February 4-10	9,000	6.2
February 11-17	9,200	5.9
February 18-24	9,900	6.3
February 25 - March 3	10,400	6.6
March 4-10	10,700	6.8
March 11-17	11,200	7.1
March 18-24	12,400	7.9
March 25-31	12,400	7.9
April 1-7	12,400	8.0
April 8-14	13,400	8.6
April 24	14,000	8.9

Source: Report from Carol H. Foster, Consul in Charge, Vienna, Austria,
April 25, 1923.

AUSTRIAN WOOL IS OF COARSE GRADE.

Austrian wool is so coarse that it is fit only for the manufacture of peasant's rough apparel, blankets, and a coarse cloth called "loden." The peasants spin and weave the greater part of the wool at home during the winter months, having the rough-woven goods milled and finished in neighboring factories. Not more than one-fifth to one-fourth of the consumption of Austrian woolen mills is domestic wool, the greater part of their needs being covered by importing. Fine foreign wools are in demand for the production of carded yarn. Efforts are being made to increase and improve the output of wool. (Trade Commissioner William Ford Upson, Vienna.)

Source: Commerce Reports, June 11, 1923, page 693.

RATIFICATION OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian commercial agreement, signed at Budapest February 8, 1922, ratified by Austria July 7, 1922, and ratified by Hungary February 20, 1923, went into effect March 2, 1923, according to Consul Edwin C. Kemp, Budapest, as reported in Commerce Reports, June 11, 1923, page 714. The agreement is based on the principle of reciprocity, and guarantees to both contracting parties all rights and privileges enjoyed by any other State within the jurisdiction of either country. Most-favored-nation treatment is accorded both parties regarding nationals, ships, goods, and products of the soil or industry. The principal object of the agreement is to decrease the difficulties of frontier traffic and to cooperate in the enforcement of customs regulations.

THE OATS SITUATION IN GERMANY.

The oats situation in Germany was most irregular. There is a large quantity of oats in Germany. This is because horse owners have had recourse to other stuff for feeding on account of the high prices ruling for oats. One well-known breeder of horses in the neighborhood of Segeberg left his horses out the whole winter and at night they were allowed to sleep under a shed. The animals received no other fodder than hay in the afternoon. Not only the horses stood the winter well but the foals born this month are in excellent condition. By adopting this system he was simply doing what is done in Sweden with the Swedish ponies. In reality oats are not being given in very large quantities to horses.

Source: Report of United States Agricultural Representative in Berlin, May 22, 1923.

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